

2/PRTS

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WIND ENERGY SYSTEM

5 The invention relates to a wind energy system,
having a wind-drivable rotor with angularly adjustable
rotor blades, a generator, connected directly or
indirectly to the rotor, for generating electrical
energy, in which the power output of the generator is
possible at variable rotor rpm, and a facility
management system, which is embodied, within a
predetermined wind speed range, to regulate the rotor
10 rpm by adjustment of the rotor blade angles and to turn
off the operation of the system above a shutoff speed.

15 One such wind energy system is known from
International Patent Disclosure WO93/11604, for
instance. Such wind energy systems, which use variable
rotor rpm and variable rotor blade angles, produce more
electrical energy than systems that use a single fixed
rotor rpm and fixedly specified rotor blade angles.
Typically, a variable rpm is used in the range of very
low wind speeds, and the rotor blades assume a large
20 angle relative to the incident wind, which angle is only
slightly smaller than 90°. As the wind speed increases,
this rotor blade angle is initially not changed, until
the wind speed suffices to turn the rotor at rated rpm,
and then the wind energy system produces its rated
25 power. Accordingly, beginning at a very low power at a
minimum wind speed, the power output increases along
with the rotor rpm, until the rated power is reached.
If the wind speed increases further, the rated power and
the rated rpm are then kept as constant as possible, in
30 that the rotor blades are adjusted farther and farther
in the direction of the wind until the wind speed rises

above a shutoff speed. Here the wind energy system is turned off, by rotating the rotor blades entirely in the direction of the wind, so that the rotor blade angles relative to the wind direction amount to approximately zero degrees. This brakes the rotor. The shutoff at very high wind speeds is necessary because the load on the wind energy system in operation under strong wind conditions, especially gusts, can become so great that damage occurs.

In known wind energy systems, the rotor rpm is regulated to be constant until the shutoff speed is reached, and then the rated power is output. If the shutoff speed is exceeded, the rotor rpm is regulated downward to zero, by adjusting the rotor blade angles to the feathered pitch. These wind energy systems must naturally be dimensioned so robustly that they can still be operated at rated power and rated rpm until the shutoff speed is reached.

The object of the invention is to disclose a wind energy system of the type defined at the outset that can be less robustly dimensioned and is more economical to produce.

The invention attains this object in that the facility management system is embodied to regulate the rotor rpm and the power output downward, by adjustment of the rotor blade angles, in a range between a predetermined limit speed and the shutoff speed. Because of the regulation according to the invention, the load on the wind energy system at wind speeds above the limit speed is kept approximately constant or even reduced, so that the dimensioning of the wind energy

system need not be adapted to the relatively high
shutoff speed but instead only to the relatively low
limit speed. The less robustly dimensioned wind energy
system can be manufactured much less expensively, at
5 considerable savings of material and energy. The loss
in produced electrical energy is negligibly slight,
because of the power output that is reduced in the range
between the limit speed and the shutoff speed, since
wind speeds in this range, at central European sites,
10 occur relatively rarely, and thus the wind energy system
of the invention, on average over the year, produces
virtually no less energy than the known systems.

To achieve an optimal energy yield at various wind
speeds, it is proposed that the facility management
15 system, at adequate wind speeds below the predetermined
limit speed, is embodied to regulate the power output
essentially to the value of the rated power of the
system. In this wind speed range, the load on the wind
energy system is still relatively slight, and so the
20 power output can be regulated up to the highest
continuous duty without reservation.

In a further feature of the invention, it is
provided that the facility management system is embodied
so as to regulate the power output, beginning at the
25 rated power, steadily decreasingly down to the shutoff
speed, with increasing wind speed above the
predetermined limit speed]. This provision assures the
highest possible power output without exceeding the
maximum allowable mechanical load on the wind energy
30 system. In particular, the regulation can be embodied
such that the mechanical load at every wind speed,
within the aforementioned speed range, remains constant.

In a first approximation, the load that increases with the wind speed can be compensated for by a proportional reduction in the rotor rpm, so that the total load remains essentially constant. A simply embodiment of the invention therefore comprises the provision that the facility management system is embodied to regulate the power output and the rotor rpm as much as possible constantly to the rated power/rated rpm below the predetermined limit speed, and above the limit speed to regulate it substantially linearly decreasingly down to the shutoff speed. With this very simple regulation strategy, for a given load capacity of the wind energy system, an optimum of electrical energy can be produced.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, it is provided that the facility management system is embodied to regulate the power output to approximately 40% of the rated power at the shutoff speed. In this regulation, until the shutoff speed is reached, still a relatively large amount of electrical energy is produced. At the usual structural size of wind energy systems with electrical rated powers of approximately 1 megawatt, especially economic operation is achieved if the facility management system is embodied to regulate the power output to the rated power, in the wind speed range from approximately 11.5 m/s to approximately 16 m/s. In such wind energy systems, the dimensioning can advantageously be kept slight if the limit speed is approximately 16 m/s and the shutoff speed is approximately 23 m/s.

The subject of the invention is also a method for regulating the power output of a wind energy system in

accordance with the above description.

One exemplary embodiment of the invention will described below in further detail in conjunction with the drawings.

5 The drawings individually show the following:

Fig. 1: a plan view on a wind energy system;

Fig. 2: an angularly adjustable rotor blade in section;

10 Fig. 3: a schematic illustration of the mode of operation of the wind energy system;

Fig. 4: a graph showing the courses, regulated according to the invention, of the rotor rpm and the output power as a function of the wind speed.

15 The wind energy system shown, according to the invention, has a mast (2) anchored in the ground (1) and a rotor (3), mounted on the top of the mast (2), with three rotor blades (4). As shown in Fig. 2, the rotor blade angles (5) are embodied adjustably relative to the wind direction (6). As seen from the schematic
20 illustration in Fig. 3, the rotor (3) is mechanically connected via a gear (7) to an electric asynchronous generator (8). The stator (9) of the generator (8) is connected electrically to the power grid (11). The grid frequency and the frequency generated in the stator are
25 synchronized with one another. The rotor (10) of the generator (8) is supplied with electricity via the lines (12) from a frequency converter (13), which in turn is

connected to the lines (14) between the stator (9) and the grid (11). With the aid of the variable-frequency rotor currents generated by the frequency converter (13), a rotary field that rotates at the grid frequency can be generated in the rotor (10) despite the variable rotor speed; the frequency of the currents generated in the stator (9) are synchronized with the grid frequency. The power output of the generator (8) is thus possible at a variable rotor rpm.

The power output by the generator (8) to the grid (11), the rotor rpm, and the setting of the rotor blade angles, are monitored and regulated by a facility management system, not shown. Fig. 4 shows the course of regulation according to the invention of the output power and the rotor rpm, as a function of the wind speed.

The operation of the wind energy system is started as soon as a minimum wind speed of 2.5 m/s or more occurs, at which a rotor speed of 14 rpm is attained. With increasing wind speed, the rotor rpm increases, until the rated rotary speed of approximately 21 rpm is reached. This is the case approximately at a wind speed of 7.5 m/s. In the range of variable rotor speed, the rotor blade angles (5) are set to be quite steep, amounting to approximately 70° to 80° relative to the wind direction (6).

At higher wind speeds than 7.5 m/s, the rotor blade angles are set at about 21 m/s, the rotor rpm remains constant. The facility management system regulates the frequency and intensity of the currents imposed on the rotor (10) of the generator (8) in such a

way that the power output to the grid (11) by the generator (8) increases steadily. Beyond a wind speed of about 11.5 m/s, the rated power of 1 megawatt is reached. The rated power must not be exceeded over a long term, and the facility management system is therefore embodied such that the output power is kept constantly at rated power; the rotor blade angles (5) are regulated such that the rotor rpm is also kept largely constant, at the rated rpm of about 21 rpm.

If the wind speed exceeds a limit speed (15) that is predetermined in the facility management system and in the case of the present wind energy system is on the order of 16 m/s, then the facility management system changes over to regulating the power output downward, in order to limit the mechanical load on the wind energy system, in particular the mast (2), rotor blades (4), gear (7), and generator (8). As a result of the load limitation, the aforementioned components of the wind energy system, and optionally others as well, can be dimensioned markedly less robustly than in systems that are operated at the rated power up to the shutoff speed (16).

Beginning at the rated power, the facility management system now regulates the power output linearly downward, at increasing wind speed above the predetermined limit speed (15), to the shutoff speed (16), and shortly before the shutoff speed (16) is reached, a power output of 400 kW is still possible. In the range between the limit speed (15) and the shutoff speed (16), the rotor speed is regulated downward from the rated rpm to 18 rpm, because the facility management system sets the rotor blade angles (5) to be smaller and

List of Reference Numerals

- 1 Ground
- 2 Mast
- 3 Rotor
- 4 Rotor blade
- 5 Rotor blade angle
- 6 Wind direction
- 7 Gear
- 8 Asynchronous generator
- 9 Stator
- 10 Rotor
- 11 Grid
- 12 Lines
- 13 Frequency converter
- 14 Lines
- 15 Limit speed
- 16 Shutoff speed